



299-E26-54 (A6647) Log Data Report

Borehole Information:

Borehole : 299-E26-54 (A6647)			Site:	216-A-24 Crib	
Coordinates (WA St Plane) GWL ¹ (ft):			None	GWL Date:	09/13/05
North	East		Ground Level		
(m)	(m)	Drill Date	Elevation (ft)	Total Depth (ft)	Type
136394.851	575735.395	09/81	650.82	42	Cable

Casing Information:

Casing Type	Stickup (ft)	Outer Diameter (in.)	Inside Diameter (in.)	Thickness (in.)	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)
Welded Steel	4.35	6 5/8	6 1/8	1/4	4.35	42

Borehole Notes:

Casing diameter and casing stickup measurements were acquired by the logging engineer using a caliper and steel tape. Measurements were rounded to the nearest 1/16 in.

Logging Equipment Information:

Logging System:	Gamma 1E		Type:	SGLS (70%) SN: 34TP40587A
Effective Calibration Date:	03/04/05	Calibration Reference:	DOE/EM-GJ854-2005	
		Logging Procedure:	MAC-HGL	.P 1.6.5, Rev. 0

Spectral Gamma Logging System (SGLS) Log Run Information:

Log Run	1	2 Repeat		
Date	09/28/05	09/28/05		
Logging Engineer	Spatz	Spatz		
Start Depth (ft)	41.5	27.5		
Finish Depth (ft)	4.5	21.5		
Count Time (sec)	100	100		
Live/Real	R	R		
Shield (Y/N)	N	N		
MSA Interval (ft)	1.0	1.0		
ft/min	N/A ²	N/A		
Pre-Verification	AE117CAB	AE117CAB		
Start File	AE118000	AE118038		
Finish File	AE118037	AE118044		
Post-Verification	AE118CAA	AE118CAA		
Depth Return Error (in.)	0	0		

Log Run	1	2 Repeat		
Comments	No fine gain	No fine gain		
	adjustment.	adjustment.		

Logging Operation Notes:

Logging was conducted with a centralizer on the sonde. Logging data acquisition is referenced to the top of casing. A repeat section was collected in this borehole to evaluate system performance.

Analysis Notes:

Pre-run and post-run verifications for the logging system were performed before and after the day's data acquisition. The acceptance criteria were met.

A casing correction for 0.25-in.-thick casing was applied to the log data.

SGLS spectra were processed in batch mode using APTEC SUPERVISOR to identify individual energy peaks and determine count rates. Concentrations were calculated with an EXCEL worksheet template identified as G1EMar05.xls using efficiency functions and corrections for casing, water, and dead time as determined from annual calibrations. No corrections for water were necessary.

Log Plot Notes:

Separate log plots are provided for the man-made radionuclide (¹³⁷Cs) detected in the borehole, naturally occurring radionuclides (⁴⁰K, ²³⁸U, ²³²Th [KUT]), a combination of man-made, KUT, and dead time, and total gamma plotted with dead time. For each radionuclide, the energy value of the spectral peak used for quantification is indicated. Unless otherwise noted, all radionuclides are plotted in picocuries per gram (pCi/g). The open circles indicate the minimum detectable level (MDL) for each radionuclide. Error bars on each plot represent error associated with counting statistics only and do not include errors associated with the inverse efficiency function, dead time correction, casing corrections, or water corrections. A plot of shape factor (SF2*) that suggests the possibility of ⁹⁰Sr contamination is also included.

A comparison plot of the Westinghouse Hanford Company Radionuclide Logging System (RLS) data acquired in 1994 with the current SGLS data is provided.

Results and Interpretations:

¹³⁷Cs was the man-made radionuclide detected in this borehole. ¹³⁷Cs was detected from the ground surface (4.35 ft when casing stickup is applied) to 19.5 ft, from 22.5 to 24.5 ft, and at 28.5 ft. The maximum concentration was measured at approximately 2 pCi/g at 23.5 ft.

The total gamma activity from 23 to 28 ft appears high relative to expected contributions from the naturally occurring radionuclides (KUT) and a ¹³⁷Cs concentration of only 2 pCi/g. Therefore, a limited shape factor analysis was performed to detect the presence of bremsstrahlung radiation associated with beta decay of ⁹⁰Sr. Previous experience with a borehole in the 241-B Tank Farm indicated that variations in SF2* may be diagnostic of ⁹⁰Sr concentrations above approximately 500 pCi/g (McCain and Koizumi 2002). SF2* is defined as the ratio between total counts in the 60 to 350 keV range divided by total counts in the 350 to 650 keV range. In the absence of other interfering contaminants, SF2* typically assumes a value between 3.3 and 3.7, and increases to values greater than 6 in intervals with elevated ⁹⁰Sr concentrations. For ⁹⁰Sr concentrations between 500 and 1000 pCi/g, SF2* values are transitional between 3.7 and 6. In this borehole, SF2* varied from 3.2 to a maximum of 5.7 at the 24.5-ft depth. It is estimated the maximum

concentration of ⁹⁰Sr exceeds 500 pCi/g. Further quantification is not possible because the analysis by McCain and Koizumi was conducted using a 0.514-in.-thick casing and this borehole has a 0.25-in.-thick casing. The effect of casing thickness on generation and transmission of bremsstrahlung gamma rays is unknown.

The comparisons of SGLS and RLS ¹³⁷Cs concentrations show good agreement after correcting for decay, indicating no significant changes have occurred since 1994.

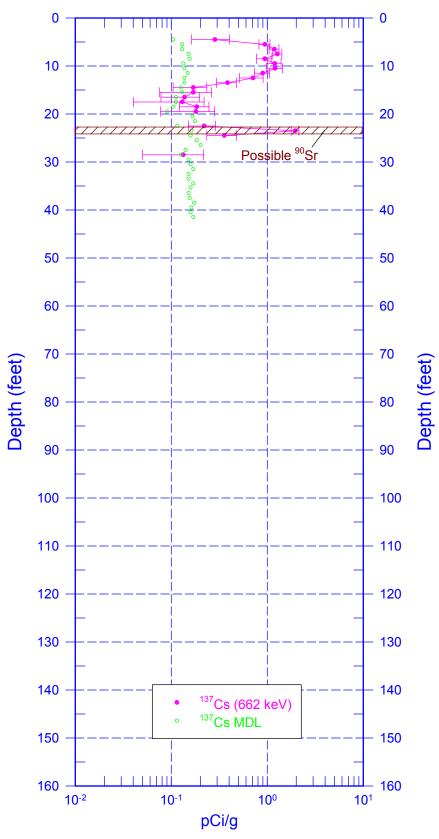
The repeat sections indicate good agreement of the naturally occurring KUT and ¹³⁷Cs concentrations.

References:

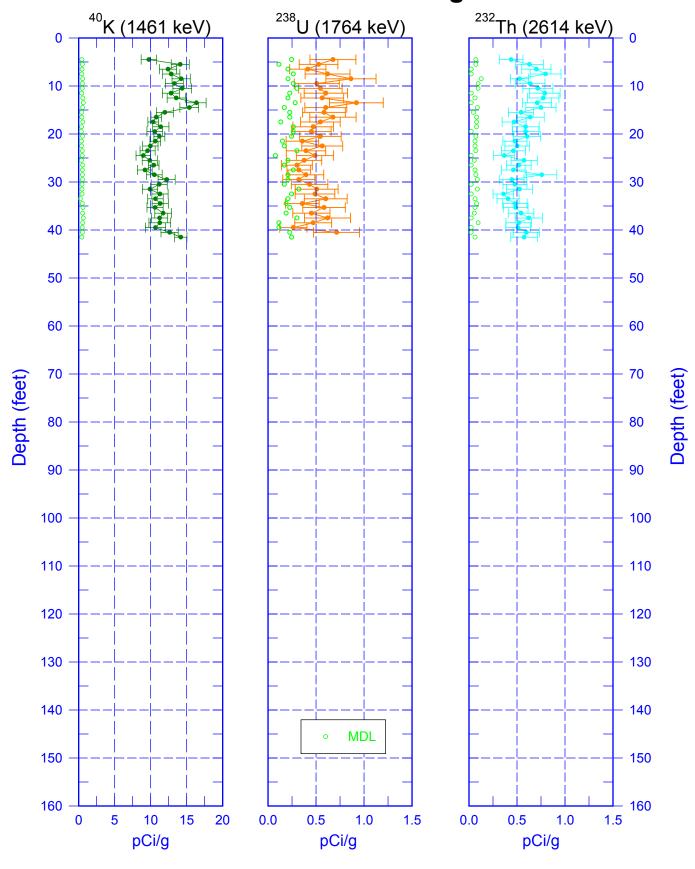
McCain, R.G. and C. J. Koizumi, 2002. Correlation of Spectral Gamma Log Response and Sr-90 Concentrations for a Steel-Cased Borehole; GJO-2002-322-TAR; prepared by MACTEC ERS for the Grand Junction Office, Grand Junction, Colorado.

¹ GWL – groundwater level ² N/A – not applicable

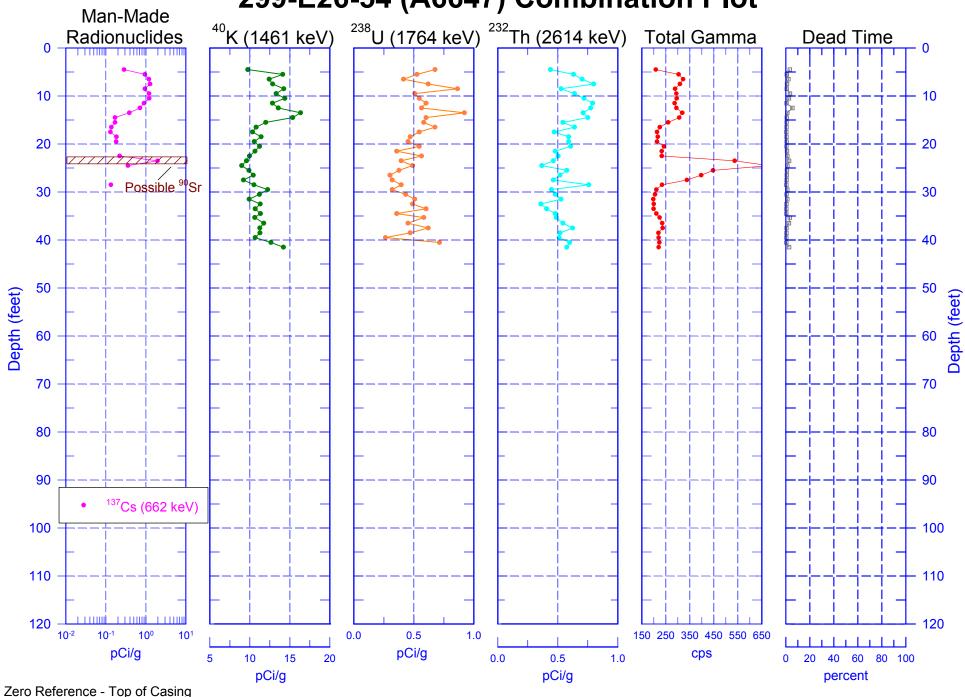
299-E26-54 (A6647) Man-Made Radionuclides



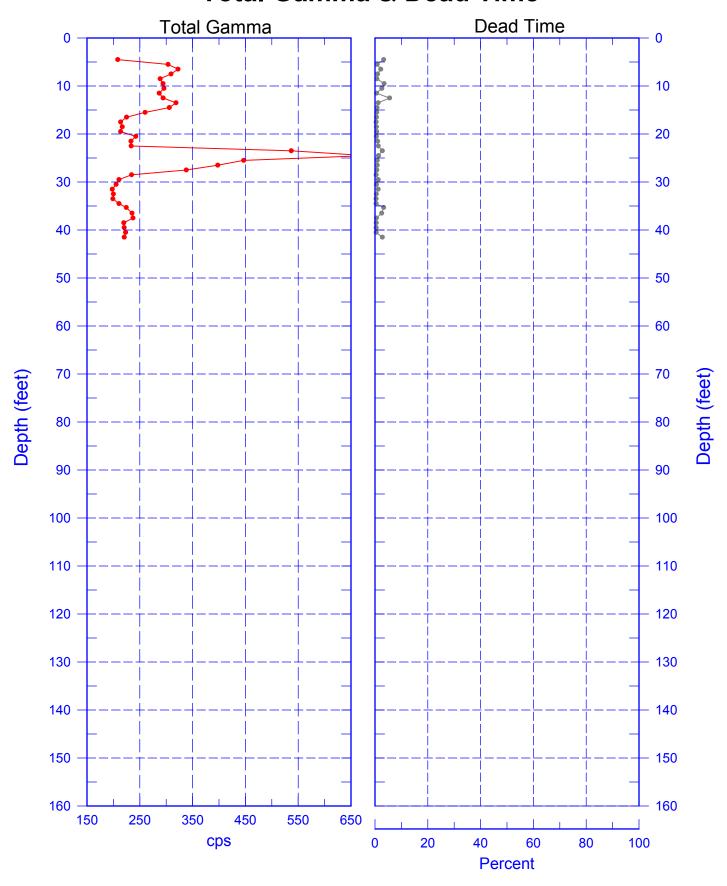
299-E26-54 (A6647) Natural Gamma Logs



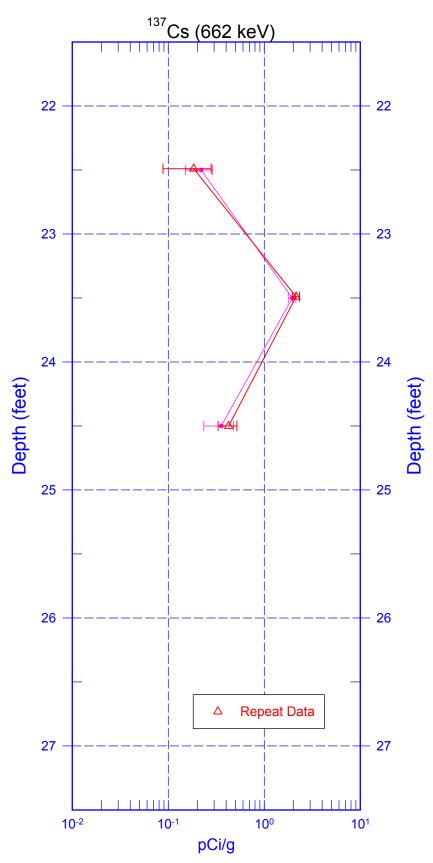
299-E26-54 (A6647) Combination Plot



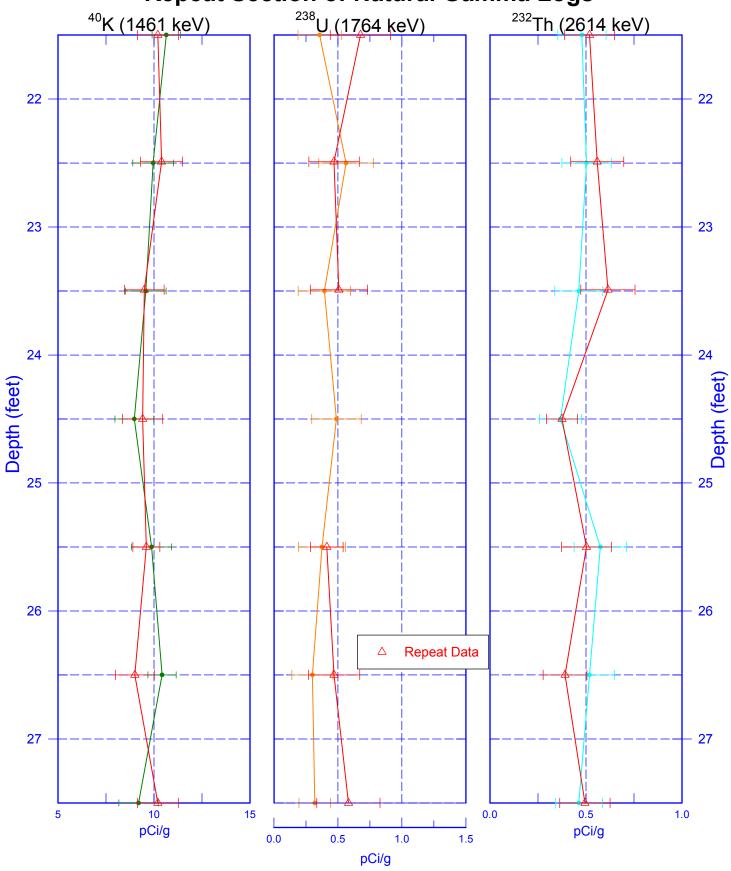
299-E26-54 (A6647) Total Gamma & Dead Time



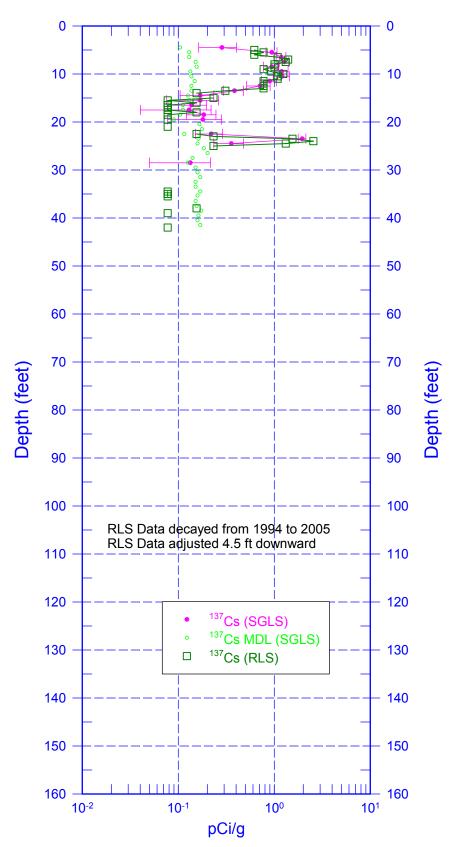
299-E26-54 (A6647) Repeat of Man-Made Radionuclides



299-E26-54 (A6647) Repeat Section of Natural Gamma Logs



299-E26-54 (A6647) Comparison of SGLS and RLS Data



299-E26-54 (A6647) Shape Factor (60-350 keV)/(350-650 keV)

